

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1833.

NO. 49.

HINTS TO HORTICULTURISTS.

It is safer to take up the roots of the Dahlia the Tuberose,* *Commelina caelestis*, and *Amaryllis formosissima*, soon after the leaves or stems have been killed by the frost; but most of the shrubs or perennials of the garden, that require some protection against severe weather, will commonly bear with safety all that occurs till the close of autumn. We prefer leaving them exposed indeed till this period. Some kinds, if sheltered sooner will continue growing when they ought to be preparing for a long repose; and the leaves or stems which protrude when covered, are etiolated and succulent, consequently less qualified to endure the cold that follows.

Among the many which require to be laid down or cased in evergreens, are the *multiflora*, the *greville*, the *champane*, the *noisette*, and the *Bengal*, roses. It is generally safer and attended with less trouble, to lay down, whenever the stems are sufficiently flexible for this purpose. *Hydrangea hortensis* is hard to preserve through our long winters without resorting to this method. Some shrubs however are too rigid to bend, such as *Hydrangea quercifolia*, and *Jasminum revolutum* when the stems are strong, but as the latter is very difficult to secure, even with evergreens, it has occurred to us by destroying the stronger shoots in spring, others more slender would be produced, which might be laid down with convenience and safety.

Coronilla emerus, *Jasminum humile*, and *Kerria japonica* are almost hardy, yet they blossom more beautifully after being laid down. *Jasminum fruticosum* absolutely requires this precaution.

It is not our intention to give a list of all that need shelter, but rather such general rules as have occurred to us in the course of our horticultural practice, with a few illustrations. Some plants, like the English Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), the white Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*), the Chinese Honey-suckle (*Lonicera flexuosus*), and the Ayrshire Creeper (*Rosa sempervirens* var. *subcædua*), send out long runners on the ground, at the same time that the main part of the plant takes an upright direction. Such shrubs of this description as are tender, may be managed in the easiest manner. Throw a few branches of hemlock over them as they lie on the ground, and they will repose in safety till spring. If the upright parts are then found to be damaged by the cold, amputate them; in their places, raise the sheltered stems, and these will blossom as finely in the succeeding season, as if our winter was disarmed of twenty degrees of frost.

Auriculas should be covered by moss; and some evergreen branches over them may add to their security: we want them to come forth in spring uninjured and vigorous. For this reason we recommend that the *couslip*, the *primrose*, and the *polyanthus*, be also protected; for though in the Genesee County all these plants are hardy, yet sometimes their flower stems are partially protruded in Autumn, and a slight covering would ensure them an earlier bloom.

It should be adopted as a general rule that all plants (shrubs or perennials) from a warmer climate,

if transplanted in autumn, need some protection; and most plants that have had the earth shaken from their roots in transplanting, so as to wither only a little, also require some protection; for until the *spongioles* recover their tone, they cannot be supplied with the requisite nourishment nor acquire the vigor that is necessary to resist low temperatures.

We know of no exotic vine [*Vitis*] that will abide over severest winters without damage; and therefore none should be left exposed on the stake or the trellis. Perhaps the best and easiest method is to cover them with earth, though if they are laid flat on the ground, in ordinary winters they will do,—especially if there is some snow during the severest weather, which is commonly the case. In burying them, we have found a great convenience in having two or three flat stones, heavy enough to press the vine closely down to its place, till the earth can be thrown on. The stones are then removed, and the vacancies which they occasioned, are filled.—*Gen. Far.*

FATTENING HOGS ON APPLE PIE.

Franklin's adage, in the mouth of Poor Richard, that "a penny saved is as good as two pence earned," should be constantly in the recollection of the farmer. There is scarcely a plant that grows upon the farm but what may be made to furnish wholesome food to animals or vegetables. To know the *when* and *how* to use them, and resolutely to give this knowledge a practical application, constitute one of the most valuable features in good farming. The stocks, the straw, and even the weeds, that waste in the fields, and the urine that is washed from the yard, are as much the natural food of vegetables, as hay and grain is of animals; and if husbanded and properly applied, will make a fair return. But as it seems doubtful whether the present generation, in western New York, can be made to appreciate the importance of economizing the food of vegetables, we will state some facts in regard to economizing animal food, which we trust may not be unacceptable.

Stephen Titus, of New Baltimore, fattens his hogs upon apple pie! So he told us to-day. Stephen Titus is of the religious denomination termed *Friends*, a pretty good guarantee for his veracity. But we want no guarantee; for we verily believe all he told us; and as we consider the facts valuable, we will give the narration in detail. I fill a pot ash kettle said he with two parts of apples and one of potatoes, together with half a bushel of Indian meal or bran, and a sufficient quantity of water to boil the mass well. When boiled, I call it *apple pie*. It is then thrown into the swill tub, mashed with a mallet, and the butter milk and sour milk of the dairy added, when it may be termed *apple pie and milk*. Mr Titus says he has used apples for years, and with great advantage, in fattening hogs and neat cattle, both in a raw and cooked state; and that he considers an orchard even for these purposes, a valuable appendage to a farm. Friend Titus contrasted his management, in this respect, with a neighbor who had cut down 200 fine Jersey Sweeting apple trees, as cumberers of the ground.

Mr Titus is the first experiment with cooked

apples that we have heard of; but we don't see why cooking apples may not be an improvement when given to high fed animals, as well as cooking corn and potatoes. An interesting fact was stated to us a few days since by one of the best farmers of our country, one who has probably collected more important data upon the profits of different branches of husbandry than any other.

In a nicely managed experiment in fattening hogs, he alternated for some days with each kind of food, boiled potatoes and meal,—and hasty-pudding. He found that the potatoes and meal made two pounds of live pork in each hog per day, while the hasty pudding made more than three pounds per day, we think he said $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., a conclusive evidence of the difference in food, as well as of the importance of having it well cooked—for probably the meal was not mixed with the potatoes till after they had been boiled.

We have a word more to add upon orchards. A fanatic zeal has in more instances than one led to their destruction, under the plea that they fostered intemperance! Why not carry the principle through? Cider, especially in its concentrated form cider brandy, may cause intoxication, and lead to intemperate habits. Rye and corn, by the aid of the distillery, cause the like evils. Shall we therefore discontinue their culture, because they may be perverted to a bad use? We confess we are fond of good cider; and think apples, are among the greatest luxuries of life, and their use, in various ways, highly conducive to health. Some eminent moralist has compared man to a barrel of unfermented cider, which, if stopped at the vent, is apt to leak at some other point; or in other words, that a too rigid restraint upon innovent indulgence, may lead to great evils. We hope the example of Mr. Titus, which we have stated, may stay the hand of the destroyer; and induce those who deprecate alcohol, to convert the products of their orchards into pork and beef. ib.

WOOL TRADE OF ENGLAND.

An account of Foreign Sheep and Lamb Wool imported into all the Ports of Great Britain, in the year 1832, from

Germany,	19,832,225
Spain,	2,626,624
New South Wales,	1,425,657
Van Diemens Land,	951,131
Swan River,	269
Cape of Good Hope,	83,257
Russia,	855,680
Denmark,	302,848
Prussia,	833,968
Netherlands,	209,144
France,	1,973
Portugal,	193,544
Italy,	78,552
Malta,	564
Turkey,	17,992
Morocco,	14,992
Isle of Man	13,516
British West Indies,	877
United States North America,	628,038
Mexico,	3,139
Brazil,	15,456

* From *tuberosa*, characteristic of the root of this species of *Polyanthus*.

La Plata,	30,359
Peru,	23,191
Total,	28,142,489 lbs.
Charged with duty at 1d per lb.	23,702,462
2d	1,571,328
6d	1130
Free	2,473,991
	27,748,912

Re-exported 555,014 chiefly to the Netherlands.
The whole quantity of wool grown in Great Britain, is estimated at 940,000,000 lbs.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1833

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondent who enquires of us respecting the binding, &c. of the volumes of the Farmer, is informed that each volume will be furnished with a title page and index, and, if left at the Farmer office in season will be bound as stated in a former number.

As this volume is now drawing to a close, it may be well to call the attention of our subscribers to that fact, and inform them that it is our intention to enlarge the size of the Farmer at the commencement of the next volume, both by using a somewhat larger sheet and also new and finer type for a considerable part of it. This will of course add to our expenses, and we should be extremely happy to add to our subscription list proportionably. We are desirous of using cuts and engravings whenever necessary to the illustration of matter. But these are expensive, and we have not yet had sufficient encouragement from the public to warrant the expense of them. Much very valuable matter is therefore unavoidably left out, such as descriptions of new machinery, and inventions of different kinds—plans of houses—barns—engravings of cattle—cuts, exhibiting form and appearances of plants, &c. &c. If each one of our present subscribers would exert himself, and thereby increase our list to double what it is now we could accomplish our design in this respect.

We have been sufficiently long before the public for our readers to judge of the merits as well as the designs of the Maine Farmer, viz: that it is a journal devoted to the PRACTICAL interest of the Farmer and Mechanic. A medium of communication one with another—a sort of savings bank of the "odds and ends" of knowledge which one and another might pick up by practice, reading or observation, and cast in for the good of his friends; and from which we hope he will receive a rich dividend from the accumulation of his and others' contribution. This was our object as avowed in the first onset of the race, and although it was pro-

phesied that we should bolt and come out a flaming advocate of some one of the ten thousand political aspirants of the day—we have nevertheless endeavored to prove our professions by our actions, and trust that no one will accuse us of swerving from our first design.

We feel that we are embarked in a nobler cause, and have entered upon a holier pilgrimage—than spending our time—"the stuff that life is made of"—in defending the characters, and bowing at the shrine of PROTEAN, politicians and shameless demagogues. True, we feel a regard for our rulers, and we respect them as far as they "mind their business"—but we would doff our cap with thrice more respect and hearty good will to that farmer who tills his soil in the best manner, or to the mechanic who loves his trade, and shows that he honors his calling by industriously improving the art he pursues. We are aware that our zeal is beyond our means, but hope that our subscription list will ere long enable us to put in practice the improvements in our paper, which we desire to do, not only by the pecuniary assistance which will be thus rendered, but by an increase of spirited communications and contributions of valuable knowledge which we know the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine can give if they please.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Our farmers who have whe at, corn, oats, &c. &c., to dispose of, will do well to bring it to market now. Such articles are in good demand, and bring a greater price than they will, when we shall have good sleighing, and the market will be crowded.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

The Queries of a "Querist Down East" is worth a little consideration by those who have the least particle of State pride about them. For ourselves we care not who compose the Legislature, or what may be their calling or profession, provided they are honest and have correct and expanded views of what will promote the best interests of the community who have called them together to look after their interests. Pitiful indeed, as our correspondent observes, must be the state of that country, which, blest by the Almighty with all the means and facilities that a people of any spirit or enterprise can desire, and yet those means suffered by the inhabitants to be unimproved and to lie useless. Indeed were this all, it would not be so bad as the facts are. Instead of merely not improving their own resources, many, very many look to the conveniences of those whose spirit and industry has almost created them from nothing with an envious eye, and murmur at the benevolent dis-

pensations which Providence has showered around them with a most bountiful hand. Few of the States and communities which now excite the astonishment of many of our citizens by the extent of their rail roads—canals and manufacturing establishments—by their productions either of art or Nature cannot bear any comparison with our own in the extent of natural advantages. How then have they accomplished so much? By making a good use of what they have. By settling down and with unconquerable energy and determination accomplished their designs. Their Legislators have seconded the plans of State and even of individual enterprise—they have fostered the men who were able and willing to put forth the strength of their minds and bodies for the public good. But the cry is we "want capital." True, and we shall want capital to the end of time, unless we learn to keep it at home. We let our own acres lie uncultivated and buy wheat of New York. We let our waterfalls roll on unchecked and buy cloth of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. We let our iron lie where the Almighty formed it, and purchase of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. And after the money which we can scrape together by the sale of our cattle and lumber is gone, we fold up our arms and cry "we want capital."

For the Maine Farmer.

A QUERY.

MR. HOLMES; Is not the situation of that State or country pitiful—whose territory is extensive, whose resources of wealth, in timber, minerals, rocks adapted to the various uses in building both plain and ornamental,—productive fisheries, and bays, rivers, ponds, lakes and streams sufficient to furnish water power and water conveyance, to any amount and in any direction wanted; and these passing by and through a soil, unparelled in its fertility in all the vegetable productions adapted to its latitudes. Yet when you turn to the seat of government and take a view of the assembled Legislature, you see among them a large proportion of men who have made some sort of preparation to enter on the duties of a profession where they were not wanted—the profession having already as many incumbents as can procure their bread—whose influential friends send them there to procure that bread which would be denied them in the profession for which they were designed, and which, those who send them there are glad to avoid furnishing themselves?

Their legislature business is to procure their bread; and their education, and employments, (if they have used any,) not having called them to situations where practical knowledge of that kind necessary to manage these great resources in such a manner as to increase the wealth, population and happiness of the country. These resources lie UNEXPLORED and unimproved, and unaltered (except by

the hand of time) from what they were at the close of the six days creation.

A QUERIST AWAY DOWN EAST.

SMALL FARMS—COLLECTING MANURE.

The great principles of agriculture may be reduced to these two points *keep small farms and manage them well*. What constitutes a small farm or in what consists good management, are subjects deeply affecting the best interests of society, and have engaged volumes of the most philanthropic writings. The pages of a work, limited in size, and devoted to various purposes, can afford but a short review of a subject so comprehensively useful, yet, by entering directly into real matters and avoiding the proximity of books, much instruction and benefit may be obtained at an expense of money and time comparatively small.

An anxiety to grow rich, has done more injury and produced more disappointment to farmers than to any other class of fortune hunters; the merchant who not only risks his entire capital, but also his utmost credit on a single voyage, may succeed even beyond his calculation, and may, at once, increase his fortune and enlarge his credit; the mechanic who risks all on a single project, may succeed to riches and its comforts; but the farmer, who enlarges his fields beyond his actual means of cultivating them never succeeds in his design.

Land badly tilled and badly fenced, produces a small crop, which not unfrequently becomes a prey to the inroads of cattle, or suffers for want of hands to secure it in harvest; yet such must be the fate of large farms, that is, farms exceeding the disposable means of the proprietor. No general rule can be laid down to determine the proper size of a farm, as it must be regulated by a whole view of the farmer's means, family, &c.; but in choosing a farm, it would be a prudent maxim to prefer one even apparently too small, to one that might prove too large; and perhaps the generality of farmers, who look merely to the support of a family, might do well to confine their industry, in the first instance to fifty acres of land, exclusive of the necessary proportion of woodland. The result would prove so decisively the superior advantages of small farms, as more than probably to induce the farmer to continue his industry on a scale, which would yield so much in point of crops, save so much labor, render a frequent view of the entire farm, and the collecting of the produce to the barn so convenient.

'But,' says the farmer, who has six or eight children, 'fifty acres will not suffice to support my family.' It may be replied, and with more truth, 'no nor with one hundred acres,' because of the undeniable fact, that one hundred acres badly tilled will produce less than fifty acres well managed, and that the labor necessary to the good tillage and management of the small farm, will not be sufficient even for the slovenly management of the large one.

It is unnecessary to describe, how a large farm may be ruined, in the case of a proprietor whose capital is small; every practical farmer can explain and the most superficial view of hundreds of such farms, to be seen in all directions, will at once convince the doubtful. It only remains to see how the farmer and his family can be supported on a farm of fifty acres.

The skilful farmer will keep his lands in a state of constant productiveness; the most injudicious management or the most apparent neglect can alone cause land to remain for years or even for a season without contributing to the farmer's sustenance; this state, however, seldom fails to attend large farms. A rotation of crops and a supply of manure will secure this constant state of productiveness. Every farmer is a sufficient judge of the managing a rotation of crops, and, in some measure, acts on that principle but the mind and

labor are so divided in the care of large farms, that neither can be brought to act with sufficient judgment or effect. A proper disposition of cattle added to a judicious collecting of manure, will always produce the means of enriching and invigorating the soil, nor can there ever appear any want of a sufficient supply of manure for every purpose of the farm.

The collecting of compost, or manure, being indispensable to the farmer, it shall be here first attended to. Compost is to be considered, both as to its quantity and its quality. The quantity may be increased by mixing clay, or other unfermented matter with the manure; the entire mass will partake of the salts, and all ferment together. The quality which seems of more importance than the quantity, may be improved by choosing a proper site for the manure heap. It should not be made in a hole, because the rain water will soon fill the hole and chill the manure, which should, in order to fermentation, preserve a considerable heat; it should not be made on a hill because its juices will run from it; it should not be exposed to rain, because the water passing through it will carry away its most valuable part; nor should it be entirely excluded from the air which is of essential use to it. With these general observations in view, the farmer will easily contrive a proper plan for collecting a sufficiency of rich compost for all the uses of his farm, which thus plentifully supplied, will never degenerate into a barren waste. The manure heap should be placed near the farm yard, so that the rotten straw, bedding of the cattle, &c. may be easily removed to it: a sewer or gutter should also be contrived to carry off the urine from the cattle's stalls to a reservoir near the manure, and finally it should be collected on a flat spot of ground, so hard as to be, if possible, impervious to the juices which would otherwise sink into the earth and be totally lost.—*N. Y. Farm.*

FEEDING CATTLE.

We leave the prosecution of the history and different breeds of cattle, for the present, in order to give room, in this number, for some remarks on the subject of feeding, or foddering, as the season has now commenced, in which it becomes necessary to feed stock with hay, or other prepared food. In our selections on this subject, we have consulted authors who have had experience in raising cattle.

'Cattle well summered,' says Mr. Lisle, 'are HALF WINTERED, that is to say, cattle going to their winter quarters in high condition, will preserve a good plight throughout the winter; whereas, such as have been fed upon short commons during the summer, and go to hay or straw in a weak condition, are liable to become worse or even to drop off, in the winter, particularly if it be unfavorable.'

Every farm-yard, where any considerable stock is kept, should be furnished with a shed of sufficient dimensions to shelter the stock, under which should be placed a rack into which all the fodder should be put.

Dr. Deane observes 'that neat cattle and horses should not have so much laid before them at once, as will quite serve to fill them. The hay they have breathed on much, they will not eat up clean, unless when they are very hungry. It is best, therefore, to fodder them four times a day, at proper intervals.'

Let your cattle, if stabled, have 'fresh air let in upon their food, when it is too cold and stormy to have the windows open. What one sort of cattle leave, should be thrown to another

sort. It is known to farmers, that what cattle leave in the barn, they will eat abroad in the open air, and most freely when it is laid on the clean sward or snow. Not only this, but the poorest straw should be given them in this way. What is left, will increase the manure in the yard.'

Sir John Clair says, 'straw given to stock, should be made use of as soon after it is threshed as possible; for if exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, it becomes either musty or too dry; and in that state, cattle neither relish nor thrive on it so well. If it must be kept a length of time for fodder, it should be bound in trusses (sheaves) in which state it is easier moved, lies in less room, and retains its strength and flavor longer than when loose; or it may be secured in a stack properly built, and trodden down and covered.' Wheat or rye straw, cut fine, and mixed with a little corn meal or mashed potatoes, is excellent food for feeding cows or working cattle.

Judge Peters, President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in 1827, says, 'cut or chaff your hay, straw, corn tops or blades, or even your stalks, with a straw cutter, and you will save a great proportion, which is otherwise wasted, or passes through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of chaffed hay at a mess, given in a trough three times in twenty-four hours, is sufficient for an ox or cow; a bushel of chaffed hay, lightly pressed, weighs from five to five and a half pounds. A beast thrives more on fifteen pounds thus given, than on twenty-four or twenty-five pounds, as commonly expended, including waste, in the usual mode of feeding. Salt your clover and other coarse hay. But over salting diminishes the nutriment. More than a peck to a ton is superfluous. Half that quantity is often sufficient. If hay be salted by using salt in substance, it should be done at the time it is deposited in the mow. Damaged or poor hay, may be much improved and rendered palatable by sprinkling it with a solution of salt and water. Straw may also be made equal, at least, to poor hay, managed in this way.'

Dr. Deane observes, that we should take care not to begin to fodder till it is really necessary; because cattle that fodder will not graze so diligently. When it is once begun, cattle will expect it, and it must be continued. When we first begin, we should fodder early in the morning only; for at that time of the day the frost is usually on the grass, so that cattle will not graze. The poorest fodder should be dealt out first. The husks and stalks of Indian corn are suitable for this season.

Straw, and the worst hay should be reserved to give them in the coldest weather, for it is then that they have the keenest appetites.—Regularity with regard to feeding cattle, is of more consequence than superficial thinkers, who are not acquainted with the subject, can possibly imagine.

If cattle pass their customary meals they will fret away more flesh in an hour than can be put on again in a week. Feeding cattle is like rowing a boat against a current; if you miss a stroke or two, you not only cease to advance, but are driven backwards.—[*Far. Rep.*

[From the Bangor Republican.]

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Monzon, Nov. 18, 1833.

My last contained some observations respecting the Lumbering business. I attempted to show, that the vast sums annually paid in Western markets for supplies and outfits for lumbering, are a draw-back in just the same amount upon the prosperity of this part of the country because we ought to raise those necessities on our own contiguous lands. The hundreds of thousands every year laid out for those staples, should come back to us in cash, and not in corn, pork, and flour.—Besides so much *dead loss*, a discouragement is thrown over the agricultural industry of the country. The valuable timber being carried away, the farming lands near lose much of their value. They are deprived in the first place of the high market to lumbering men ; no participation in the profits of winter industry in the logging swamp is left. Settlement proceeds much slower, of necessary consequence. Roads are open only from hamlet to hamlet ; and the rich and enduring, but less obvious resources of the country, are either wholly overlooked in the eager scramble for sudden wealth, held out by lumbering, or else they are so buried under the weight of it, as to be for a long time kept back in a state of neglect and discouragement.—Any man, who will explore the interior of Penobscot County, can soon satisfy himself, that he need not go abroad for a barrel of flour, or bushel of corn, or pound of pork. The average crop of wheat to the acre, is between two & three times as great as in the wheat growing States of the South. Corn comes off as largely. Rye, oats, barley and potatoes, equal to any of the middle or Northern States. The lumber ought to be made to promote the sale & settlement of tillage lands. Then, when the timber is exhausted, we shall not see an uncultivated country, without inhabitants, but a numerous population upon productive farms, with exhaustless wealth developing as cultivation is carried to a higher and still higher degree of perfection.

The present policy of the State in not selling wild lands, except to actual settlers ought to be vigorously adhered to. If those lands chance to be of the denomination called timber lands, and unfit for cultivation [there is but little such] let them be sold in sixteenths or 8th of townships, and not in large tracts as formerly. The State is much poorer and the country far less improved under the State house building policy, than prudent calculations and moderate foresight would have accomplished.

I find no branch of business in this quarter more productive than the manufacture of Clapboards. The average price per *M.* at Bangor, is \$25.00. Stumpage is worth four dollars; it costs about two more to bring them to mill, three for sawing and six for transportation by land, which includes the full expense; and TEN DOLLARS per *M.* is the net profit on every thousand of Clapboards sold in the Bangor market. If a man have a small capital of from 500 to \$1500, he may own his own machine, timber, teams, &c. and make his gains nearly twice as great. No where in New England can a small cash capital, managed with discretion industry and perseverance, be made to yield so certain & advantageous return, as in the manufacture and transportation to market, under the prices of three years past, of the smaller kinds of lumber from the interior. Where enterprise and capital unite, it is easy to extend business to larger lumbering, involving tens of hundreds of thousands yearly.

But in generalizing for the whole county I forgot localities. This a pleasant little village, having a neat new meetinghouse, with a bell, settled minister, stores, mills and mechanic shops, and roads from here to Bangor, 50 miles, as good as

you will find in any other direction from that place the same distance.—The land is some broken and stony, but strong and productive. Orchards already make their appearance, and other tokens of drift.

From Goodsell's Genesis Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF COLTS.

Sir—Having noticed among the selections in your useful paper, an article from the New-England Farmer, signed James Walker, describing his and an excellent manner of breaking steers and colts, induces me to lay before you a different course of management with colts which I have adopted for several years with perfect success.

I have experienced some difficulty with old horses being refractory, and baulky, in the harness, having formed a habit of becoming sulky, on the least emergency, and refusing to go AT ALL, and have frequently witnessed the delays and troubles attendant on such habits, and the excessive beatings which the poor brutes are often subject to for want of being properly managed at the beginning.

I therefore, to avoid all such troubles, commence when the colt is about one week old. I halter him and tie the halter around his dam's neck, and lead her for some minutes. After some feeble resistance the colt submits, being easily induced to lead by the side of the mother. I pursue this for some weeks, once a week, allowing a boy to ride the mare. In the mean time I hitch the colt to a firm post, which it will pull at, but to no effect; then handle him from head to foot, frequently coming up to him until he is satisfied that there is no unfriendly intention. When the colt is about three months old, and has acquired a good appetite, choosing a warm day, I hitch the mare and colt at a little distance from each other, and after about two hours abstinence, I draw the milk from the dam, and present it to the colt, which he soon learns to drink. By repeating this a few times he drinks readily, when the milk from cows may be substituted for that of his dam. When weaned this practice will be found beneficial as the loss of flesh may be prevented, and the colt kept in a growing condition. Colts thus practiced will not refuse sour milk although it has become thick.

The benefit of this practice was fully demonstrated with a colt of mine, which at two years old, from unskilful castration, was reduced so low, that he was unable to rise alone, or receive any kind of food except milk, and not more than one pint of that at a time, as even that quantity in some instances produced almost fatal proxisms which lasted several minutes.—In this instance a few gallons of milk saved his life, and he is now a valuable horse.

At two years old I bit my colts thoroughly, but never allow them to be treated harshly.—Occasionally, before they are three years old, I put a harness on them and lead them. I next put on a blind bridle, traces and whippetree, with a rope or chain attached to it, held by a man who pulls it gently as the colt inclines to draw, being careful not to stop him. I next put a well broken horse by his side, harness them together, and attach a double whippetree, with as many men to hold it as is necessary to require all the colt's exertion to draw them,

letting the traces from the beginning play freely against his legs so that he shall become familiar with them. I next attach the reins and take a whip, continuing yet to lead him, occasionally snapping the whip, with corresponding actions calculated to hasten his speed. The colt soon learns the use of the whip and what is meant to be communicated by it, and hastens his speed accordingly. I next hitch the span to a lumber wagon, tying that end of the whippetree to which the old horse is hitched back, so as to keep it square, to prevent him from throwing the colt back by his superior strength. In this manner I drive them for sometime, occasionally stopping where there is a gentle ascent in the road, so that the wagon will move backward, and with gentle pulling upon the reins learn the colt to travel backward, and by repeating it often in various places, he soon learns to comply in this respect with the wishes of the driver, without contracting any refractory habits. I continue using him in this kind manner, being careful never to overload him, until his age and experience will justify putting him to heavy loads.

The best method with which I am acquainted, for breaking colts to the saddle, and on which I have practised with perfect success, is to take them from home in company with a horse, with which they are acquainted, there to get on and off from them, several times, until they submit to being mounted without resistance, then let the riders mount both the old horse and colt, the rider of the former leading the colt by the side of the horse. The colt will be disposed to keep company with the horse, and will soon learn that you wish him to go forward. Let the speed of the horse be increased a little, occasionally, and the colt will soon learn to increase his also, as he will be unwilling to be left alone, and will be inclined to follow the horse home.

I have in this manner succeeded extremely well with a colt of three years old, which at first could not be rode past bars, gates, or barns where he was acquainted.

By injudicious treatment, and requiring colts to perform that which they have never learned, the lives of riders are often in jeopardy; and by mal-treatment, they contract bad habits, which it is much easier to avoid, than to correct after they have contracted them.

I am Sir, Yours respectfully,

ALLEN T. Lacy.

South Chili, Nov. 25, 1833.

["A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Mr. Lacy's method seems perfectly in accordance with the laws of humanity. How often do we see the most brutal punishments inflicted upon these noble animals for not performing that which they have never been taught; such practices are as far from reason as it would be to punish a child, for not spelling words, who had never been taught the alphabet.—Ed.]

of Saxony; but when the continental trade was thrown quite open, by the events of the short campaign of 1815, and the minds of men were set at rest by the final catastrophe of Napoleon, the Sax-on wool dealers began to open a regular trade in the article to England, and they soon discovered the real value of this new branch of German commerce. In the first year, viz:

In 1814, there were imported into England only 3,593,146 pounds; in 1819, 4,557,933; in 1824, 15,432,657; in 1828, 23,110,882. This prodigious increase in the demand for German wool naturally excited the emulation of the States laying contiguous to Saxony; and the flock masters of that kingdom carried on, for a considerable period, a very prosperous trade in rams and ewes with the land owners of Silesia, Bohemia, Austria, and other parts, who were desirous of changing the nature of their flocks to this more profitable breed. All the superabundance of grain, which had no external vent to carry it off, was given to the sheep, in order to accelerate their approach to the maximum degree of fineness of which their wool was susceptible; thus actually creating a profitable consumption for their corn, through the eagerness exhibited in England to obtain a superior quality of wool.—*Quar. Jour.*

MECHANICS.

[From the American Journal of Science and Arts.]

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF ELI WHITNEY.

(CONCLUDED.)

The site which Mr. Whitney had purchased for his works was at the foot of the celebrated precipice called East Rock, within two miles of New-Haven. This spot, (which is now called Whitneyville), is justly admired for the romantic beauty of its scenery. A waterfall of moderate extent afforded here the necessary power for propelling the machinery. In this pleasant retreat Mr. Whitney commenced his operations with the greatest zeal; but he soon became sensible of the multiplied difficulties which he had to contend with. A winter of uncommon severity set in early, and suspended his labors; and when the spring returned, he found himself so little advanced that he foresaw that he should be utterly unable to deliver the four thousand muskets according to contract. At the end of the first year after the contract was made, instead of four thousand muskets, only five hundred were delivered, and it was eight years, instead of two, before the whole ten thousand were completed. The entire business relating to the contract was not closed until January, 1809, when (so liberally had the government made advances to the contractor) the final balance due to Mr. Whitney was only 2,450 dollars.

In the year 1812, he entered into a new contract with the United States to manufacture for them fifteen thousand stand of arms; and in the mean time he executed a similar engagement (we know not how extensive) for the State of New-York.

It should be remarked, that the utility of Mr. Whitney's labors, during the period of his life which we have now been contemplating, was not limited to the particular business in which he was engaged. Many of the inventions which he made to facilitate the manufacture of muskets, were applicable to most other manufactures of iron and steel. To many of these

they were soon extended, and became the nucleus around which other inventions clustered; and at the present time some of them may be recognized in almost every considerable workshop of that description in the United States.

In the year 1812, Mr. W. made application to Congress for the renewal of his patent for the cotton gin. In his memorial he presented a history of the struggles he had been forced to encounter in defence of his right, observing that he had been unable to obtain any decision on the merits of his claim until he had been ELEVEN YEARS in the law, and thirteen years of his patent term had expired. He set forth, that his invention had been a source of opulence to thousands of the citizens of the United States; that, as a labor-saving machine, it would enable one man to perform the work of a thousand men; and that it furnishes to the whole family of mankind, at a very cheap rate, the most essential article of their clothing. Hence, he humbly conceived himself entitled to a further remuneration from his country, and thought he ought to be admitted to a more liberal participation with his fellow citizens in the benefits of his invention. Although so great advantages had been already experienced, and the prospect of future benefits was so promising, still, many of those whose interest had been the most promoted, and the value of whose property had been most enhanced, by this invention, had obstinately persisted in refusing to make any compensation to the inventor. The very men whose wealth had been acquired by the use of this machine, and who had grown rich beyond all former example, had combined their exertions to prevent the patentee from deriving any emolument from his invention. From that State, in which he had first made and where he first introduced his machine, and which had derived the most signal benefits from it, he had received nothing; and from one State had he received the amount of HALF A CENT PER POUND on the cotton cleaned by his machines in one year. Estimating the value of the labor of one man at twenty-five cents per day, the whole amount which had been received by him, for his invention, was not equal to the value of the labor saved in ONE HOUR by his machines then in use in the United States.

Notwithstanding these cogent arguments, the application was rejected by Congress.—Some liberal minded and enlightened men from the cotton districts favored the petition; but a majority of the members from that section of the Union were warmly opposed to granting it.

In the midst of these fruitless efforts to secure to himself some portion of the advantages which so many of his fellow citizens were reaping from his ingenuity, his armory proceeded with a sure but steady pace, which bore him on to affluence. For the few following years he occupied himself principally in the concerns of his manufactory, inventing new kinds of machinery, and improving and perfecting the old.

In January, 1817, Mr. Whitney was married to Miss Henrietta F. Edwards, youngest daughter of the honorable Pierpont Edwards, late Judge of the District Court for the State of Connecticut. The fond and quiet scenes of domestic life, after which he had so long aspired, but from which he had been debarred by

the embarrassed or unsettled state of his affairs, now spread before him in their fairest light.—Four children, a son and three daughters, added successively fresh attractions to the family circle. Happy in his home, and easy in his fortune, with a measure of respectability among his fellow citizens, and celebrity abroad, which might well satisfy an honorable ambition, he seemed to have a prospect, after a day of anxiety and toil, an evening unusually bright and serene.

In this uniform and happy tenor, he passed the five following years, when a formidable malady began to make its approaches, by a slow but hopeless progress, which at last terminated his life.

From the 12th November, 1824, his sufferings became almost unremitted, until the 8th January, 1825, when he expired,—retaining his consciousness to the last, closing his own eyes, and making an effort to close his mouth.

In his person, Mr. Whitney was considerably above the ordinary size, of a dignified carriage, and of an open, manly and agreeable countenance. His manners were conciliatory, and his whole appearance such as to inspire universal respect. Among his particular friends no man was more esteemed. Some of the earliest of his intimate associates were also among the latest. With one or two of the bosom friends of his youth he kept up a correspondence by letter for thirty years, with marks of continually increasing regard. His sense of honor was high, and his feelings of resentment and indignation occasionally strong. He could, however, be cool when his opponents were heated; and though sometimes surprized by passion, yet the unparalleled trials of patience which he had sustained did not render him petulant, nor did his strong sense of the injuries he had suffered in relation to the cotton gin impair the natural serenity of his temper.

But the most remarkable trait in the character of Mr. Whitney, aside from his inventive powers, was his PERSEVERANCE; and this is the more remarkable, because it is so common to find men of great powers of mechanical invention defective in this quality. Nothing is more frequent than to see a man of the most fertile powers of invention run from one piece of mechanism to another, leaving the former half finished; or if he had completed any thing, it is usual to find him abandoning it to others, too fickle to pursue the advantages he might reap from it, or too sensitive to struggle with the sordid and avaricious, who may seek to rob him of the profits of his invention.

It would be difficult to estimate the full value of Mr. Whitney's labors without going into a minuteness of detail inconsistent with our limits. Every cotton garment bears the impress of his genius, and the ships that transported it across the waters were the heralds of his fame; and the cities that have risen to opulence by the cotton trade must attribute no small share of their prosperity to the inventor of the cotton gin. We have before us the declaration of the late Mr. Fulton, that Arkwright, Watt and Whitney, (we could add Fulton to the number,) were the three men who did most for mankind of any of their contemporaries;

and, in the sense in which he intended it, the remark is probably true.

The following observation of a distinguished scholar and statesman, elicited in consequence of a recent visit to the cemetery of New-Haven, evince the estimation in which Mr. Whitney's name is held, by one who is fully capable of appreciating his merits. After alluding to the monument of Gen. Humphreys, who introduced the fine woolled sheep into the United States, the stranger remarks: "But Mr. Whitney's monument perpetuates the name of a still greater public benefactor. His simple name would have been epitaph enough, with the addition, perhaps, of the inventor of 'the cotton gin.' How few of the inscriptions in Westminster Abbey could be compared with that! Who is there that, like him, has given his country a machine—the product of his own skill—which has furnished a large part of its population, 'from childhood to age, with a lucrative employment: by which their debts have been paid off; their capitals increased; their lands TREBLED IN VALUE.' It may be said, indeed, that this belongs to the physical and material nature of man, and ought not to be compared with what has been done by the intellectual benefactors of mankind,—the Miltons, the Shakespeares, and the Newtons. But it is quite certain that any thing short of the highest intellectual vigor—the brightest genius—is sufficient to invent one of these extraordinary machines. Place a common mind before an oration of Cicero and a steam engine, and it will despair of rivalling the latter as much as the former; and we can by no means be persuaded, that the peculiar aptitude for combining and applying the simple powers of mechanics so as to produce these marvellous operations, does not imply a vivacity of the imagination, not inferior to that of the poet and the orator. And then, as to the effect on society, the machine, it is true, operates, in the first instance, on mere physical elements, to produce an accumulation and distribution of property. But do not all the arts of civilization follow in the train? and has not he, who has trebled the value of land, created capital, rescued the population from the necessity of emigrating, and covered a waste with plenty—has not he done a service to the country, of the highest moral and intellectual character? Prosperity is the parent of civilization, and all its refinements; and every family of prosperous citizens added to the community, is an addition of so many thinking, inventing, moral and immortal natures."

On Mr. Whitney's tomb is the following inscription:

ELI WHITNEY,

The inventor of the Cotton Gin.
Of useful science and arts, the efficient
patron and improver.

In the social relations of life, a model of excellence.
While private affection weeps at his tomb,
his country honors his memory.

Born December 8, 1765.—Died January 8, 1825.

EXTIRPATING RATS AND MICE.—Lay bird lime in their haunts; for though they are dirty enough in other respects, yet being very curious of their fur, if it is but daubed with this stuff, it is so troublesome to them, that they will even scratch their skins from off their own backs to get it off; and will never abide in the

place where they have suffered in this manner.
—*Farmer's Journal.*

SUMMARY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL. The St. George at New York, brings London dates to the 26th, and Liverpool to the 30th Oct.

The government brig Nautilus arrived at Falmouth on the 27th from Lisbon, which left on the 20th, bringing intelligence of the Miguelite army being defeated, on their retreat in Santarem, by the forces of the young Queen in every direction. Don Miguel, it is said, was dead; but no doubt was entertained that he was desperately wounded. The army of the Queen was closely following up its victory; and Miguel's army is understood to be completely dispersed, and unable to make further resistance.

At Lisbon not only every thing was quiet, but the most enthusiastic feeling was displayed, and rejoicings was going on in consequence of the defeat of the Usurper.

At Oporto, at which the brig touched, all was quiet.

From Spain the news is entirely favorable to the young Queen! Don Carlos has not yet made his appearance on the scene of action, and he was reported to be on the frontiers of Portugal, confined by illness. In Navarre and in the two Basque provinces, where the insurrection first commenced, the Carlists were still in possession of the country.

The French Legitimists have at length finally determined; that since the majority of Henry V, they cannot take the oath of fidelity to Louis Philip, and that, therefore, none of them will take part in the next election for Deputies, or of course, allow themselves to be returned to the Chamber. The Gazette de France announces this as the determination for Chateaubriand, Hyde de Neuville, Fitz James, de Pastoret, "and the leaders of the Royalists."

A letter from Mazatlan, West Coast of Mexico, of Oct. 3d. says, "The Cholera is amongst us, and is literally mowing down the people. In Tepic, where it had just begun, nearly one thousand persons have died."

The Corsaire says—"When King Ferdinand on his death bed named three patriots as members of Council of Regency, he was told that it was impossible. 'Why so?' demanded the dying monarch. 'Your Majesty had them hanged in 1824,' was the reply. 'Oh, that alters the case,' said his Catholic Majesty."

A tremendous tempest and inundation took place in Bengal in the month of May, which occasioned great losses, both of life and property—in shipping and on shore.

A massacre of the Dutch troops had taken place at Padaug, and a general rising of the island of Java was expected, as the course pursued by the Dutch government, in the hands of a few pusillanimous men, was represented as highly despotic.

STEAM BOAT MUTINY. The Cincinnati Gazette contains an account of a transaction, or series of transactions, on board the steamboat Freedom, on her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville. On the 20th ultimo, two deck hands were sent into the hold to perform some service, when one of them was beaten by the other, named James Algeo. Some time afterwards another deck hand named Barns, said he should like to whip just such a man as Algeo. On hearing this, Algeo stepped forward and a battle ensued, in the course of which a Spanish knife which Algeo used, was dropped and seized by Barns, who now inflicted six mortal wounds upon the body of his adversary. Al-

geo was constant and afterwards in entreating his companions to avenge his death, which took place the next night. Early in the morning of the 21st Barns was shot while lying in his hammock. Suspicion rested upon John Walker, one of the companions of Algeo, but he could no where be found. Five hundred dollars reward was offered by the captain and passengers for the discovery of the murderers of Barns. At this the mate, one Robinson, and sailors, took great offence, and on the night of the 22d, a plot was discovered, which if carried into effect, would have proved the destruction of the boat and passengers. On this discovery the mate and four of the sailors were arrested and confined. The boat was again searched, and John Walker found in the hold. He with his companions, were then confined, and on the arrival of the boat at Mill's Point they were delivered over to the civil authority of that place. The plot appeared to be as follows; a slow match was to have been put to two kegs of powder which were in the hold; the six mutineers were then to make their escape by means of the small boat, leaving the rest to their fate. N. Y. Com. Adv.

We give below a list of the present Senators in Congress. The figures opposite the names of the Senators indicate the year in which their respective terms of office will expire.

Maine.		North Carolina.	
Peleg Sprague,	1835	Bedford Brown,	1835
Ether Shepley,	1839	W. D. Mangum,	1837
New Hampshire.		South Carolina.	
Samuel Bell,	1835	John C. Calhoun,	1835
Isaac Hill,	1837	One vacancy.	
Massachusetts.		Georgia.	
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1835	John Forsyth,	—
Daniel Webster,	1839	One vacancy.	
Rhode Island.		Kentucky.	
Neh. R. Knight,	1835	George M. Bibb,	1835
Asher Robbins,	1839	Henry Clay,	1837
Connecticut.		Tennessee.	
Gideon Tomlinson,	1837	Hugh L. White,	1835
Nathan Smith,	1839	Felix Grundy,	1839
Vermont.		Ohio.	
Samuel Prentiss,	1837	Thomas Ewing,	1835
Benjamin Swift,	1839	Thomas Morris,	1839
New York.		Louisiana.	
Silas Wright,	1837	G. A. Waggaman,	1839
N. P. Tallmadge,	1839	One vacancy.	
New Jersey.		Indiana.	
T. Frelinghuysen,	1835	Wm. Hendricks,	1837
S. L. Southard,	1839	John Tipton,	1839
Pennsylvania.		Mississippi.	
William Wilkins,	1837	G. Poindexter,	1835
One vacancy.		One vacancy.	
Delaware.		Illinois.	
John M. Clayton,	1835	J. M. Robinson,	1835
Arnold Naudain,	1839	Elias K. Kane,	1837
Maryland.		Alabama.	
E. F. Chambers,	1837	Wm. R. King,	1835
Joseph Kent,	1839	Gabriel Moore,	1837
Virginia.		Missouri.	
W. C. Rives,	1835	Dr. Lynn,	—
John Tyler,	1839	T. H. Benton,	1839

Mr. Skinner, known as the Editor of the American Farmer, has received a present of a dinner service of plate, to be presented to his lady.

A lady wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money; she added, by way of postscript "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him." This beats the Irishman's P. S. "When you open this letter be careful to cut round the seal."

MASSACRE OF A SPANISH CREW AND PASSENGERS. A Turkish galliot put into a port in the island of Cyprus, on the 12th of July last, sailed thence about a fortnight afterwards. There were some Greek sailors on board, who having had a dispute with the captain, conspired for his destruction. In the end, the captain and all the crew and passengers, excepting two Turkish sail-

lors, were massacred. The Turks were both wounded, but during the mutiny contrived to conceal themselves. The mutineers, having accomplished their bloody work—sixteen persons having been butchered—took to the boat. The Turkish survivors thereupon navigated the vessel back to Cyprus, and gave the information. Among those who were murdered, were Isidore Baguels, Procureur of Spain—six *religieuses*—two young men of the first family at Jerusalem—a merchant of Alexandria, and two Jews.

A Miss Williams, an apprentice to Miss Bourne a milliner of New York, has been prosecuted for damages for committing the awful crime of matrimony, during her apprenticeship. The case is now before a magistrate, who, it is to be hoped, will have to much gallantry to punish a lady for an offence of that sort, whatever an obsolete law may say on the subject.

MANKIND CLASSED. Mankind may be divided into three three classes. Those who learn from the experience of others—they are happy men. Those who learn from their own experience—they are wise men. And lastly, those who learn neither from their own nor other people's experience—they are fools.

We observe by the Georgia papers, that at a late election in the Legislature of that State, for a Brigadier General, Major Jack Downing, that distinguished personage, though not in nomination, received more than twenty votes. [Nat. Int.

A large box containing the bones of the great American *Mastodon*, was recently transmitted from the Philosophical society of this city, as a present to the Jardin des Plantes, of Paris. This will be the greatest wonder in that scene of wonders. Philad. pa.

It is stated in the Western Herald that the Cherokee Indians have killed the workmen and burned the mills building by Colonel Goodman, in Gilmer county Georgia.

Thomas Welsh has been convicted at Newcastle Del. for the murder of Priscilla Thomas, on the first of August last; and is sentenced to suffer the punishment of death, on the 20th of this month.

Robert Burley, a young man from Sanbornton, N. H., shot himself at the Fulton House, Boston, last week. He had been bar-keeper for some time.

Warning.—The Portland Courier mentions the death, by drowning, of W. N. Kimbal, a lad of 16 years old, one of a party which was skating upon ice made the night before.

THE MORMONITES.—It appears that the Mormonites have determined to leave the country in Missouri, where they were recently attacked by the people; and have resolved to obtain redress, if possible, through the medium of the Courts of law. The statement of the number of persons killed in the conflict was exaggerated; the number according to the most authentic accounts did not exceed six.

Another Steamboat lost.—We learn with regret, says the Natches Journal, that the Steamer Black Hawk was run foul of by the Missourian, on the night of the 12 ultimo, between this city and Vicksburg, while on her way to St. Louis from New-Orleans, and immediately sunk. The particulars have not reached us.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. David Thurston, Mr. Moses Philbrook, of Levant, to Miss Mary Thomas.

In Gardner, Mr. L. I. Macomber to Miss Olive B. dau. of Mr. Richard Clay.

In Brunswick, Mr. Owen Woodside to Miss Rebecca M. Page, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Page. Mr. George Williston to Miss Jane Taylor.

In Bowdoinham, Dea. William Farrington, aged 54, to Miss Sylvia Woodworth, aged 17.

DEATHS.

In Vassalboro', on the 10th inst. of a lung fever, Capt. Geo. Webber, aged 56, after an illness of five days.

At Bowman's Point in Hallowell, on the 5th inst. Mr. Gideon Glidden, a revolutionary soldier, aged 76.

In Biddeford, Mr. Jeremiah Bettes, aged 80 years. Mr. B. retired Sunday evening apparently in good health and was found dead in his bed on Monday morning. He was a soldier of the revolution and a pensioner under the act of June 1832.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Dec. 9.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)
At Market this day, 1425 Beef Cattle, 175 Stores, 1270 Sheep, and 260 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Sales went off heavy at prices a little less than they brought last week, particularly the thinner qualities; a very few choice were taken, without weighing, supposed to cost \$5 50. *We quote prime at 5 a 5 25; good at 4 50 a 4 75.*

Barrelling Cattle.—We are hardly able to give the price; but few were sold, the barrellers refused to pay \$4 for meat, and like proportion for thinner qualities.

Sheep.—In good demand; we noticed one lot quite small and ordinary, taken at \$1 75, also lots at 2, 2 25, 2 33, 2 37 and 2 50. *Wethers at 3, 2 25 and 3 33.*

Swine.—One lot was taken at 4 1-2 for Sows, and 5 1-2 for Barrows; one lot of 20 selected Barrows at 5 1-2; one lot to close, quite ordinary, more than half Sows, at about 4c. At retail, for small ones, 6 for Sows, and 7 for Barrows; large ones and old 5 a 5 1-2 for Sows, and 6 a 6 1-2 for Barrows.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

Private meeting next Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—Is the employment given to Females, in Manufactories, calculated to result in the benefit or injury of themselves and the public?

Per order, WM. NOTES, Sec'y.

WOOD WANTED.

100 Cords of *HEMLOCK* and one hundred Cords of *HARDWOOD*. Also, a quantity of *APPLE TREE BUTS*, for which cash will be paid. Apply to STEPHEN SEWALL, Agent W. M. Co. Dec. 18, 1833.

J. DEALY—TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Winthrop and its vicinity that he has recently taken the room formerly occupied as a Printing office, where he intends carrying on the above business. All work entrusted to his care will be done in the neatest manner. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

December 6, 1833.

WINTHROP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOSEPHUS STEVENS would inform his friends and customers that he has received his winter Stock of *BOOTS & SHOES*, consisting of

Gentlemen's thick and thin Boots and Shoes,

Ladies Gaiter Boots,

" Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,

" Kid and Morocco Slippers,

" India Rubber Over Shoes, lined and bound,

" Plain Rubber Shoes,

Gentlemen's Rubber Over Shoes,

Children's Shoes of all sorts and sizes.

All of which he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere. N. B. Will be kept constantly on hand Shoe Nails, Thread, Pegs, Binding, Lining, &c.

J. S. tenders his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention to his business, to have a continuance. All measures for work will be strictly attended to.

Winthrop, Nov. 29th, 1833.

DOCT. HORATIO G. ALLEN

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity.

Office at the Winthrop Hotel.

REFERENCE { Issachar Snell, M. D. Augusta.

{ Benj. D. Barlett, M. D. Portland.

Dr. A. will attend to all operations upon the Teeth and Gums. Scaling, removing Gangrene of the teeth and filling the cavities, whereby they may be rendered free from pain and more durable.

Oct. 26.

11



TO THE AFFLICTED.

D. STANLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE DULCIFIED VEGETABLE COMPOUND & DEOBSTRUENT PILLS,

A SAFE and efficient medicine for all those laboring under diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Catarrhs, Croup, Asthma, inflammations of the mucous membranes of the throat and organs of the chest. This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases of bleeding from the Lungs, and as a preventive of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a gentle stimulant of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly valuable in cases of general debility; also in Liver complaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as in the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor, E. HOLMES, M.D. who was first led to its use by ascertaining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting blood and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparalleled success.

Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills enclosed in a pamphlet giving directions for its use—also certificates as to efficacy, &c. Price \$1.50.

Apply to DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop, Maine, Sole General Agent for the United States, to whom all orders must be sent (Post Paid.) Also to the following gentlemen, who are appointed Agents.

Wayne, H. W. Owen; Augusta, John Means; Hallowell, Lincoln & Day; Gardiner, S. O. Broadstreet & Co.; Richmond, Wilson & Whitmore; Bowdoinham, Syme Gardner; Topsham, John Tibbits; Brunswick, John S. Cushing; Bath, Caleb Leavitt; Lisbon, Paul C. Tibbets; Lewiston, Nathan Reynolds; Garland, Charles Reynolds; Danville, G. D. Dickerson; Greens, A. Cary; Leeds, Solomon Lothrop; Dixfield, J. B. Marrow.

NEW AGENTS.

Readfield, Jero. Page; Belgrade, Wm. Wyman; Vassalboro', J. Southwick & Co.; Fairfield, J. Elden; Anson, Benj. Stewart; Winslow, S. & J. Eaton; Solon, Jacob Lovell, Jr.; Milburn, D. C. Weston & Co.; Canaan, S. & L. Barrett & Co.; Waterville, J. M. Moor & Co.; Cornville, Joshua Fogg; Norridgewock, Amasa Manley; Madison, Hale & Spaulding; Chilton, J. & S. Lunt. Winthrop, Nov. 16, 1833.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of November, A. D. 1833.

THOMAS C. WOOD, Administrator of the Estate of **ANDREW WOOD**, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, and also his account as creditor against the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. **H. W. FULLER, Judge.** A true copy. Attest: **E. T. BRIDGE, Register.**

S. HOWARD,

AT THE VAUGHAN FARM—HALLOWELL,

WILL sell low, or let on reasonable terms, a Boar seven and a half months old, of large size and excellent proportions, which came from a full blood sow of the "Large Spotted Woburn" or Duke of Bedford's breed, from which Sow has been sold in two years, one hundred and five dollars worth of Pigs at a month old, and which is now estimated to weigh 200 lbs. The sire of the above mentioned Boar, was the first boar of the Mackey breed, so called, introduced into Maine.

Also for sale a SOW of the same litter of said boar.

December 2, 1833.

POETRY.

THE FARMER.

All the toils of summer o'er,
Peace and plenty round his door,
Who on earth so best and free
As the Farmer?—Like the bee,
All the sweets of life are his—
Large and full his cup of bliss—
Who can envy thrones to kings,
When the Plough such treasure brings?

See his works with profit crown'd—
Barns with hay-stacks huddled round,
Like a family, whom fear
Draws within a circle near;
Stately stands and cattle neat,
Crisps of corn and mows of wheat.
Thickly peopled is his fold—
Harmless sheep and lambs behold,
Like the Christian midst the din
Of a noisy world of sin—
Fowls oviporous cackling round,
Pois'd with one foot on the ground,
Meet their master as he comes,
Cluck their wants, and shade their plumes.
When at midnight all is still,
Hear the pease with voices shrill,
At the silken thought of harm,
Raise the tocsin of alarm;
While from all the barn-yards round,
Echoes back the screaming sound.

See the lofty turkey-cock,
Monarch of the feather'd flock,
Like a haughty potentate,
Strutting round the yard of state,
Filled with anger fierce and dread,
At the sight of daring red,
Swell'd and gobbling as he goes,
Dire destruction on his toes;
But like other tyrants, he
Soon will loose his head, you'll see.

Ere the morn unlocks her doors,
Whence a stream of day-light pours,
Ere the bacchanals go
From his cups to seek repose,
Hear the game-cock's clarion peal,
Breaking sleep's mysterious seal,
Like a summons from the skies,
Calling mortals to arise:
While each faithful sentinel
Answers loud that "all is well."
Industry obeys the call,
Rises, hastens to the stall,
And replenishes with food
All his stock, and all his brood
Who around him gladly fly
To a bountiful supply.
Back the husbandman returns,
Where his fire now briskly burns,
Where the partner of his joys—
Ruddy girls, and healthful boys,
Kneeling with him round the chairs,
Send to heaven their matin prayers:
Thus the year with him begins,
Thus the race to heaven he wins.

MISCELLANY.

The following letter is said to be from the pen of one of the greatest men Virginia ever produced—Patrick Henry.

ADVICE OF A FATHER TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

My Dear Daughter.—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon the prudent, amiable, uniform, conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, on the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open generous disposition. You have, therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue; if you now see clearly, the path from which you will resolve ne-

ver to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see, beforehand, what is always the most praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should impress deeply upon your mind, is, never to attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot and will not bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affection is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eyes; and he assured, the wife who excites those sentiments in the breast of a husband will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns; he expects to find in her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who will place such confidence in him as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Little things, what in reality are mere trifles in themselves often produce bickerings, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; yield them with pleasure with a smile of affection, and be assured that one difference outweighs them all a thousand, or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence and heartfelt affection. Besides what can a woman gain by her opposition or her differences? Nothing,—but she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues, she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon any occasion ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary it should augment every day; he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than you expected? When he returns receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament or furniture, or of any convenience? Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and your company a hearty welcome, it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manner, which acts as the most powerful charm! It will give the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have much influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as to the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling heart.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those

books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful and improving, and give a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, Geography, Poetry, Moral Essays, Biography, Travels, Sermons, and other well written productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue.—A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle. Besides in these hours of calamity to which families must be exposed, where will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all ruling Providence which governs the Universe, whether animate or inanimate.

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends, is essential to that harmony, which should never be once broken or interrupted. How important then is it between man and wife! The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of inattention. This politeness, then, if it be not in itself a virtue, is at least the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent and even quarrels, it is the oil of intercourse, it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, and even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; but in minds properly tempered and united to our respective situations. Competency is necessary, all beyond that point, is ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honorable means, and particularly by professional exertion, a man derives particular satisfaction, in self applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order and judgment, be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity; and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity; let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never let them be unjustly treated.

JOSEPH B. WEBB & Co. requests all persons indebted to them to call and settle the same with SAMUEL WEBB before the first day of January next.
December 2, 1833.

THE MAINE FARMER

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